

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER

## Shipping.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH OFFICE  
Pedder's Hill,  
Hongkong, 17th September, 1899.



## Intimations.

## DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED, DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

## SELECT MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS, STRINGENTS, DIARRHOEA &amp; CHOLERA REMEDIES, &amp;c.

**DAKIN'S CHOLERA ELIXIR.**—A prolonged experience of this epidemic in India, its home and birth-place, has proved beyond all doubt the efficacy of this remedy, which combines in a concentrated form the medicinal agents which have proved most useful in arresting the rapid progress of that fatal malady, and in combating it when developed.

Full directions accompany each bottle. Per bottle, \$1.50 and \$3.

Cholera Pills are made from an old, well-tried formula, and are most useful in the early stage of an attack. Per bottle, 50 cents.

Dakin's Chlorodyne is Sedative, Anodyne, and Anti-spasmodic. This reliable remedy has long been used throughout the East as a stand-by in Cholera and Diarrhoea. In bottles, 35, 75 cents, \$1.50 and \$2.75.

Dr. Rubin's Essence of Camphor.—Valuable for simple Diarrhoea, and in the earlier stages of Dysentery and Cholera. Per bottle, 50 cents.

Fluid Extract of Indian Bael (prepared from the ripe fruit of the *Egle Marmelos*). Of great service in Diarrhoea and Chronic Dysentery. Per bottle, \$1.

Dietetic Bael.—A highly agreeable and nutritive diet, particularly recommended in derangement of the digestive organs, looseness, and irritation of the bowels.

This preparation has been in use in India for thirty years, and is there regarded as a specific in Diarrhoea and Dysentery. Per tin, \$1.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Nos. 22 &amp; 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 1st September, 1890.



BY APPOINTMENT.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

Our New Factory has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are able to supply you with the best English Waters.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

## LARGE BOMBAY "SODAS"

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, free of Extra Charge, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

**COAST PORT ORDERS.**—Whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empty when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is, "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG," And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATERS  
SODA WATER  
LEMONADE  
POTASH WATER  
SALTZ WATER

LITHIA WATER  
SARSAPARILLA WATER  
Tonic WATER  
GINGER ALE  
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty, or grey, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of Containing Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED, Hongkong, China, and Manila.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL Subscriptions must be paid in advance.

## BIRTH.

At Shanghai, on the 15th instant, the wife of F. W. RAWSTHORNE, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 11th instant, at Trinity Cathedral, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., R. H. Nash, only son of R. H. Nash, of Bristol, to FLORENCE F. HAMILTON, eldest daughter of J. G. Hamilton, of the I.M. Customs, Shanghai.

At Kelo, Scotland, on the 4th September, W. G. LAY, I.M. Customs, to BESSIE, eldest daughter of the Rev. A. M. Craig, East Free Church, Kelo.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1890.

## THE MACAO-MEXICAN COOLIE TRAFFIC.

There would appear to be no reasonable doubt that the lately-revived coolie traffic in the neighbouring colony of Macao is receiving the hearty support of the local Portuguese officials, and will be fostered and encouraged in every way possible until the fiat of the Lisbon Government summarily quashes the iniquitous business, as it did in December 1874. Needless to say that

the Macao authorities are not carefully tending and nursing this forbidden fruit for purely philanthropic motives! Apart altogether from personal interests—and the personal interests of Macao officialdom usually mean a great deal—the Government has a heavy stake involved, and its responsible representatives are very naturally desirous of practically utilising every opportunity of improving both the commercial and financial position of a colony that has been under a very black cloud for nearly twenty years past. It is well known that the revenue of Macao since the collapse of the lucrative Wei-sing lottery monopoly, and the transference of its head-quarters to Canton some half-dozen years ago, has barely been sufficient to meet the public expenditure, and it has even been reported that on more than one occasion the Lisbon exchequer has been called upon to contribute to the depleted Treasury of the Holy City. It is therefore quite reasonable to suppose that the new Governor of Macao and his advisers would gladly seize any legitimate opportunity of increasing the public revenue of the colony and improving its commercial prospects. But is this coolie trade to Mexico a legitimate business that any civilised Government might engage in and encourage without what the Chinese very tersely describe as "loss of face"? Or is it merely a revival of the barbarous traffic in human beings, with all the disgraceful and degrading surroundings which made Christian (?) Portugal notorious and Macao infamous throughout the world in the early seventies? That is the question we are anxious to solve in the interests of our common humanity. If the Chinese emigration from Macao to Mexico, as at present being carried out under the auspices of the Macao Government, is legitimate emigration and conducted on a basis that would be recognised and endorsed by Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary, and other civilised Powers, we do not hesitate to say that we can see no reason why it should not be encouraged, always providing that the Chinese Government is a willing and contracting party to the scheme; but on the other hand, if it is not free emigration, but merely that detestable form of slavery known as "contract labour," by which the wretched Chinese agriculturists and laborers sell themselves, or are sold, into bondage for a term of years before leaving China, and if kidnappers and *barracoens* are a part of the system in procuring and securing these hapless victims, it should be summarily put down, with the strong hand if necessary.

The permanent establishment of this coolie trade in Macao would undoubtedly tend in a marked degree to improve the condition of that almost hopelessly decayed port, and it would also very materially increase the incomes of a considerable number of shamefully under-paid officials. For every coolie shipped on board the German steamer *Amigo*, the pioneer vessel of this latest philanthropic crusade, the Macao Government received the sum of three dollars in the shape of fees; the Colonial Surgeon's tariff for vaccinating the entire living cargo was fifty cents per man; the Harbour Master pocketed twenty-five cents for each emigrant; and although the *Amigo* lay at anchor in the roads, some four or five miles from the city and outside Portuguese waters, harbour and other dues had to be paid on the highest scale. We have not referred to incidental charges, but these also represent no inconsiderable sum. It will thus be seen that the Chinese coolie trade, like the Wei-sing lottery of old, would prove a most valuable monopoly to the "Gem of the Orient earth" and some of its worthy citizens, could its permanency be secured. But will this traffic in human beings, as at present openly practised, be permitted to continue unchecked? We doubt it very much. Surely in the light of past experiences and in view of existing popular opinion both in Europe and the Far East regarding this debasing form of trade, it is the duty of the Macao Government to satisfy itself and the civilised world of the genuineness and *bona fides* of this Mexican enterprise; that the coolies shipped are free emigrants, properly protected, who will enjoy the rights and privileges of residential citizenship in the new country in which their lot is cast; that they have gone to independent labour and not to that form of bound slavery which left thousands upon thousands of barbarously treated Chinese in the graveyards of Cuba, Chili, and Peru! We know that for many years past the Macao officials have been striving might and main to obtain the sanction of the Mother Country to a resumption of the forbidden coolie immigration, and we also know that, up to quite a late date, the various Ministers for the Marine and Colonies have turned a deaf ear to these insidious and tempting suggestions. Recent political exigencies, and more especially the unfortunate differences in South Africa

with Great Britain, may have induced an altered policy in "fair Lisboa" regarding this ancient bone of contention; but at all events we have every reason to believe that Captain de Borja, the present Governor of Macao, considers the Mexican scheme perfectly legitimate, and there cannot be the least doubt that he will do all in his power to make it so. But then his power is so limited. His Excellency may put a stop to the cruel treatment of the Chinese coolies in Macao; he can make regulations, and insist on their being carried out, that the shipping of emigrants must conform. In every respect with Portuguese law or any special instructions received from Lisbon; he can forbid the horrible *barracoens* and compel the shippers to provide suitable quarters for the emigrants—but what can he know about the operations of the Chinese coolie-brokers and kidnappers in the interior? That is a matter which it behoves his Excellency LI HAN-CHANG, Governor-General of the Liang-kuang, to thoroughly investigate.

From inquiries it would appear that few, if any Portuguese, outside official circles, are actively engaged in this Mexican enterprise—a very different story from the slave business of the sixties, when Portuguese residents of Macao controlled the whole affair and made immense fortunes. But still the traffic finds favor in Macao, because self-interest predominates; the somnolent Macaese, even after a RIR VAN WINKLE sleep of about 17 years, are yet wide awake to the fact that a renewal of the coolie trade means a lot of dollars easily earned and a short period of fictitious prosperity for the decayed stronghold of Portugal's impotency in the Far East. But can it last? Will it last? If the British Government decides to taboo this form of so-called immigration, will Macao, after the telling experiences of the past, be permitted to defy public opinion by renewing the atrocities with which the late Sir JOHN SMALE horrified the world in 1872? It is scarcely likely, and our Macao friends would be wise not to lose sight of the fact that at the present time the diplomatic relations between Great Britain, the one great Power that will not under any circumstances tolerate the infamous coolie traffic of bygone times, and Portugal, are strained to such a degree that the bond of friendship which has existed between the two nations since the Peninsular War might be snapped asunder at any moment, and then—what? Can there be any doubt of what will result, so far as Macao is concerned, should the Lisbon Ministry—for subtle reasons of personal diplomacy—forget the difference between the fighting powers of a big bull dog and a toothless poodle? The political atmosphere is full of dangerous possibilities, and it requires no prophet to foretell that a storm is brewing which at very short notice might cause wonderful changes alike in Europe and the Far East. Those who run may read, but the peculiar significance of late telegrams from London respecting the strained relations between Portugal and Great Britain should not be under-estimated. A very small lucifer match is sufficient to create a gigantic conflagration, and that long threatened war of reprisals may be much nearer than is generally anticipated. It will probably be a good day for the Macao of the future should the Lisbon Cabinet be made the catspaw of a greater Power in dealing with this ridiculous South African imbroglio; but in the meantime the authorities of the Holy City should temporise and "go slow."

Latest information from Macao to the coolie business is to the effect that it has been temporarily suspended. The reason for this is not easily to be found. So far as we can gather there has been no direct prohibition on the part of the Macao Government, nor have any insuperable difficulties been placed in the way of the Mexican shippers. It is said that the old *barracoens* were opened for the reception of coolies arriving from the country, but objections to these historical "black holes of Calcutta" being again used for that purpose were hinted at, and new coolie depots have been established in the Chinese quarter of the city. The German steamers *Independente* and *Prima* are reported to have been chartered by the agent of the Mexican Company, and we believe the former vessel actually proceeded to Macao and lay two or three days in the roads before proceeding to Aberdeen docks; the latter, according to Macao rumour, is "daily expected at that port. But there is nevertheless a difficulty standing in the way, and, if our surmise is correct, it will not easily be got over. The Viceroy of Canton is known to have the strongest objections to this Mexican emigration scheme, and if he has taken decided action to enforce his views, the Macao Government is perfectly helpless, and Mexican speculators will either have to go elsewhere for their coolies or obtain them under the recognised emigration laws of civilised nations.

## TELEGRAMS.

## PORTUGAL AND THE AFRICAN CONVENTION.

LONDON, October 18th.

The Portuguese Chamber Premier Government is unable to recommend adoption of African Convention, but is willing to accept amendments. (We don't know what sort of a thing the "Portuguese Chamber Premier Government" may happen to be. Can Reuters' local agent enlighten us?—Ed., H.K.T.)

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE cricket match played this afternoon between the Hongkong C. C. and the Racquet Court will be fully reported in our next issue.

THE October Sessions were formally opened in the Supreme Court this morning by Sir James Russell, and at once adjourned until Monday.

We are informed by the agents (Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.) that the steamship *Mogul* left Singapore for this port yesterday afternoon, and is due about the 23rd inst.

THE performance at the Theatre Royal this evening of "Dante's Opera" "The Daughter of the Regiment," by Miss Gracie Patten's company, should attract a large audience.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—The Mission steam-launch *Day Spring* will call alongside vessels holding coast pennant C between 9 and 10.30 a.m. on Sunday to convey men ashore to the 11 o'clock service, returning about 12.30.

We regret to learn that our colleague the Editor of the *China Mail* has been rather seriously indisposed for some days past. We don't exactly "hit it" with our own respect for a contemporary, but that is no reason why we shouldn't heartily sympathise with Mr. Murray Bain in his illness, and sincerely hope that he may soon be in battle harness again.

THE switchback railway has been a success everywhere but in Hongkong. Even in Java it has coined money for its promoters. Why didn't it pay at Downing? Why do legitimate enterprises which pay everywhere else so frequently come to grief in Hongkong? We know, and we shall probably enlighten our readers in a very forcible phraseology at no far distant date.

We must go from home to get news. According to a San Francisco contemporary, Mr. Simons, the U. S. Consul here, reports to the State Department that Hongkong exports to the United States have greatly decreased. This, he says, is due mainly to the general depression, which amounts almost to a panic. A great many Chinese merchants have failed, and these have heretofore furnished the bulk of invoices for the merchandise exported.

FOR the East End pea and thimble dodge Chinese shapers substitute the "gold" nugget trick, preying upon the fair sex pretty extensively, here, from time to time. Needless to say the nugget is composed of gilded brass. A couple of confidence men were run in this morning by district watchmen in the neighbourhood of Wanchai, where they were caught in the act of parting with two cents worth of brass for the trifling sum of six Mexicans. Mr. Wise jalled them for six months.

If preliminaries can be satisfactorily arranged, we understand that a roller skating rink will be one of the features of Hongkong during the coming winter. This healthful and exhilarating amusement would most certainly receive general patronage, and as the promoter is a gentleman who has had extensive experience in the business, and further can make the place especially attractive, we doubt not that the Hongkong Skating Rink will prove one of the most popular places of resort in the colony. Full particulars will shortly be announced.

THUS the *China Mail* editorially:—"That a municipality *per se* is not a beneficent institution is shown by the history of affairs in Simla. The Municipal Commissioners there have so mismanaged public business that the inhabitants have petitioned the Government to abolish the municipality. In a most persistent and reckless manner the Commissioners did what they ought not to do, and left undone what they ought to have done. They incurred an enormous debt for the purchase of a few other ornamental works and left the sanitation of the town, which should have formed their principal business, uncared for. And the Simla municipality is not the only one in India that has been remiss." Great Caesar! and the twaddling ass who penned the foregoing rot actually enjoys the suffrages and support of the Hongkong public—that is, a very limited section of the community—as a journalist, a leader of public opinion, a propagator of useful knowledge, a—nothing, or rather a something who would be much more useful if he were nothing.

THE *Yiji Tsushinsha* reports that a high officer had informed it that he had heard a rumour to the effect that the Korean Government was about to throw off its allegiance to China, and place itself under the protection of Russia. If such is a fact, it will be impossible to say what effect it will have in the future of Eastern politics. The *Yiji Tsushinsha* says the above report was received by the authorities, and adds that a Government officer had lately remarked that the Korean Government detested interference by the Chinese, inasmuch as their espionage of the affairs of the Hermit Kingdom was excessively galling, so that they were determined to escape from it. Yuan, the Chinese resident, has been making himself particularly obnoxious by his almost impossible demands upon the Korean Government and his interference in matters which lay beyond his proper sphere had embittered the people very much, and they do not know what to do with him. On the other hand, the Russians are doing all they can to court the favour of these people, therefore it may be a fact that the Koreans, in "utter disgust at the Chinese, have determined to place themselves under the protection of Russia." Yuan has been making himself particularly obnoxious, says the Japanese paper in a tone which might lead the general reader to conclude that the Imperial Resident's conduct was unjustifiable. In view of the recent revelations respecting the Denkyo-Makino Chong conspiracy to oust him from his post, a plot in which the Koreans themselves were active accomplices, it is not surprising that the mighty Yuan should be making the succral boots pinch the Koreans (see somewhat severely). Yuan will, we believe, soon become positively offensive, if he knows all we credit him with. And then how will Mr. Denkyo and others fare?

MESSRS. Adamson, Bell & Co. inform us that the "Shire" liner *Monmouthshire* left Singapore for this port yesterday afternoon, and is due about the 24th inst.

A FLEET who had been banished from Hongkong after spending six out of the past eight years in Victoria Gaol returned here yesterday, and on being asked by the magistrate at the Police Court to-day why he didn't remain in the great Middle Kingdom replied that he considered "Englishman's long number one." His Worship sent him back to his old quarters in Gordon's Hotel for twelve months where, to while away the time, he will be allowed to pick up some wash clothes etc., etc., all for the sake of Queen Vic.

IN August last 62 tins of opium were discovered on board an American sailing vessel, the *Halcyon*, which stranded at Hirasato-ura, Boshu. These were confiscated by the Yokohama Customs, and the matter referred by it to the American Consulate. Upon examination, however, it was found that the vessel had stranded on her way from Hongkong to Vancouver, without calling at a Japanese port, and that she possessed a clearance ticket signed by the Harbour Master of Hongkong, to prove it, consequently the opium will be returned to the Captain.

News is to hand from the North to the effect that owing to the appointment of Pak Cheung Yang—the late Korean Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, who, it will be remembered, caused great annoyance to the Chinese Government by presenting his credentials to President Cleveland without the intervention of the Chinese Ambassador at Washington—as senior Vice President of the Korean Foreign Office, Yuan, the Imperial Resident, has sent a sharp protest to the King in which he says: "China is prepared with 'vigorous remonstrances.' At the same time two special Chinese envoys are on their way from Peking to Seoul, by the overland route, and are accompanied by a small body-guard of 2,000 picked men!"

With reference to the case of I. Isaac, who appeared at the Police Court yesterday, and remand, to answer a charge of using threatening and abusive language towards Mr. N. Reuben, a well known local sharebroker, and who was discharged owing to the absence of the prosecutor, it is only fair to Mr. Reuben and to his solicitor, Mr. Wilkinson, to state that the adjourned hearing of the dispute was fixed by the magistrate (Mr. H. E. Wodehouse) for the 18th inst.—that is to-day—but by one of those strokes of eccentricity for which the Hongkong Magistracy is so justly celebrated, his Worship thought fit to call the case yesterday, when neither the prosecutor nor his solicitor was in attendance. And so friend Isaac reaped the benefit of magisterial neglect, or stupidity, and was honorably discharged. Poor old Isaac! There isn't very much in this case, and the miscarriage of justice is not likely to do much mischief; but it nevertheless very strongly suggests that the leather-headed methods of the Hongkong Magistracy are badly in need of drastic reform.

ON the 14th the general agency of the Green Island Cement Company, Limited, has been awarded by the Board of Directors to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. under special conditions. One of these conditions is said to be an advance of \$100,000, to enable the Company to add to the present plant and machinery so that a paying out-turn of cement can be effected. The report, of course, may be a mere *canard*; but it nevertheless has an air of truth about it that those interested in the Company can hardly fail to recognise. The fact that the Directors have no power or authority to enter into any such negotiations without the consent of the shareholders is, in Hongkong, the very last thing in this case it may lead to difficulties. We don't envy the responsible management of the Green Island Cement Co. One of these days some outspoken obstructionist will be wanting to know all about that quarter of a million of dollars which are stated to have been paid for a good will that did not exist, and never had any existence.

PARTICULARS of a very smart and seamanlike act performed by Capt. Hugh, of H.M.S. *Rattler*, have reached us, says the *Yokohama Herald* of the 14th inst. On Monday last, about 11 a.m., when the English squadron was running before a northerly gale at a speed of about 10 knots, a man who was securing something up aloft, was knocked overboard into the water. The ship was immediately stopped, and as the man came to the surface again, the Cook's life-buoy over the stern was detached close to him, and the man managed to get hold of it. The ship's helm was then put hard over, the sails taken in, and as it was too rough to lower a boat, the then steamed up to windward of the man, and hauling out the fore-sail drifted down on him. Meanwhile other boats had been got ready with ropes fast to them, and when near enough one of these was thrown to the man, and getting into it he was safely hauled on board within ten minutes from the time of his fall from aloft. By a little careful manoeuvring Capt. Hugh then got near enough to the abandoned buoy to be enabled also to pick it up, and then steaming ahead resumed his place in the line. On the *Rattler* signalling that the man was saved, the Admiral ran up the signal "Well done," and Captain Hugh has since received the hearty congratulations of his brother officers on the skill displayed.

THE *Hoch Shimbun* tells a curious story. It says that during the fight which took place in Ueno Park at the Restoration, when rifle bullets were flying as thick as rain, a man called Teijiro, eldest son of Ikeda Tetsuami, was among the band of braves known as the *Shogun's*. Seeing that the rout of the force was imminent, this Teijiro removed a quantity of gold amounting in value to twenty thousand *ryo*, which was stored in the family strong-room, and buried them in the ground. He then fled from the capital, accompanied by one Sato Rikaku, who is now living in Koshikawa-cho, Yehara-gori. Teijiro died *en route*, but before expiring he entrusted to Sato the secret of the buried treasure, and begged him to have it exhumed at some future date, and to employ it in erecting tombs and having incense burned for the soldiers of the *Shogun* who had fallen in the fight. Teijiro was a will to this effect. It is not related for what reason no steps were taken during more than twenty years to carry out the provisions of the will. We are only told that Sato recently applied to the officials of the Permanent Museum at Ueno for permission to remove the treasure, which is said to be buried under a large pine-tree standing before the Imperial retiring room of the Fine Arts Society's gallery at Sakuragaoka. The Committee of the Fine Arts Society would not hear of anything of the kind. They were altogether sceptical about the existence of the money, and moreover they did not wish to have the ground disturbed and the garden cut up, as that particular part of the edifice above all others had been the scene of the most important events of the Meiji era. The Permanent Museum officials have proved less refractory. They agree to permit the digging, provided that everything is afterwards replaced in *status quo*; and the *Hoch Shimbun* says that Mr. Ikeda of the Household Department and Mr. Kubota, Director of the Permanent Museum, have made an examination of the place.

THE tea ex steamship *Botavia* was delivered in New York on the 15th inst.

THE Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. informs us that the company's steamer *Zembarly* left Bombay for this port at noon yesterday.

WHO says the Chinese have no sense of humor? Why, at Shanghai a few days ago, a well-known broker was driving along at the break-neck pace at which he is accustomed to career about the Settlement, when his trap collided with a ricksha in which was seated a prominent member of the China Merchants' Company. The hapless Chinaman was landed in the middle of a pool of mud, and instead of showing any concern for the victim of his recklessness, the author of the mischief indulged in a hearty fit of merriment, in which a friend of his who witnessed the occurrence very unfeelingly joined; and, strange to relate, the Chinaman, after picking himself out of the mud and surveying himself ruefully for a moment or two, completed the trio of laughter, and drove away in his ricksha.

THE police have evidently struck upon an effective plan for driving away the detestable horde of social parasites, known as "Club" managers, who infest our "Island home." The plan is to make a raid, put the gamblers through their facings at the Police Court, and then let them out on bail ranging from one to five hundred dollars. As soon as the bail is lodged in the hands of the Magistracy shrewdly these undesirable residents leave Hongkong, and thereby contribute substantially to Her Grace's revenue—the money being estrated. Two days ago \$500 were raised in that way, and to-day the "managers" of clubs situated at 8 and 10 Graham Street, whose places were raided last week by Acting Inspector Hansen, failed to answer to the well-known "call" and had their \$500 bail estrated, while Mr. Wise ordained that warrants be issued for the absentees' arrest in the event of their returning to these shores. With perseverance in this policy we shall have the "clubs" reduced to a mere fraction, a much-to-be-desired result.

THE *Shanghai Mercury* regrets to have to chronicle the fact that Mr. Van Tassel's second balloon fared no better at the hands of the Celestials than the former one. Our contemporary's representative waited last Saturday evening for a long time, but did not see the aerial ship descend to *terra firma*. This it eventually did in a cotton field on the far side of the Soochow Creek, close to the Acid Works, where it, or rather the remains of it, were afterwards recovered. But though Mr. Van Tassel's representative was on the spot when the balloon was recovered, he was not in time to prevent some pig-tailed looters cutting the balloon about to be released. It was a most wanton act, and it will be hard indeed if the proprietor cannot obtain some redress from the native authorities or from the head-man of the village to which the robbers belonged. The balloon is very much injured, a large quantity of the calico having been taken away, and it is questionable whether it can be utilised again. This is not the full extent of the thefts of which the hapless but indomitable Van Tassel was the victim, for while the inflation of the balloon was in progress on Saturday evening, a tin of kerosene, five or six bottles of naphtha, and a large quantity of ropes, were stolen from the Garden.

PRIOR to the dispersal for the last time of Sir Nowell Salmon's cruising squadron, the Admiral was entertained at dinner at the Grand Hotel, Yokohama, on the 11th inst., by the officers in command of the different vessels, and the two commanders of the flag-ship. The squadron began to disperse next morning, when the *Mercury* left Yokohama for Nagasaki and Hongkong, at which latter place she will have her defective condensers made good. It is a disgrace to the English dock-yard at which this ship was fitted out, says the *Yokohama Herald*, that she should have been sent abroad with her condensers in such a state that she had to lay up at Hongkong on her voyage out, as soon as she reached that port, and should now have to go back again to complete repairs. The *Caroline* left at the same time for Singapore, via Nagasaki and Hongkong, and on her arrival at her port of destination she will relieve the *Porpoise*, which comes to Hongkong. The *Wanderer* left on the 11th for Shanghai, relieving the *Lisula*, which then proceeds south. The *Mutina*, which left the same morning, proceeds to Singapore, calling at Nagasaki and Hongkong. On the arrival at the first port of her relief, the *Peace*, from the Cape station, she will proceed to England to pay off. The homeward-bound pennant of the former was 93 feet in length. The *Mutina's* officers were very popular both afloat and ashore, and as she steamed out she was loudly cheered by the crews of the other ships. The *Rattler* also left at 5 p.m. for Hongkong, to recommission, amid similar demonstrations. The *Severn* leaves about the 20th to be docked at Nagasaki, from whence she proceeds to Shanghai. The *Lander*, *Hyacinth* and *Plover* will remain on the Japan station, and the *Flag-Brand* is also ordered up there, whilst the *Flour* proceeds about the 20th, to the Straits and Malacca Division.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

## THE G. P. O. AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." SIR,—I enclose herewith (for your inspection) a cover of a letter which I posted here on the 4th August, and you will see by postmark on same that it was delivered in Shanghai on the 11th October!

Letters going astray, and heavy defalcations, are bad enough, but when our Postmaster General takes to sending letters by Pricer's Dredger it is time the public began to growl, as well as—

ONE WHO SUFFERS,

Hongkong, 18th October, 1890.

## CORRECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." SIR,—Allow me to correct a misstatement that appeared in your issue of the 16th instant. You speak of the residents of Tounan as "vicious brokers, and boycotting a ship in distress." On the 17th I received every assistance, and was treated with the utmost fairness by all with whom I had dealings at Tounan.

In justice to those concerned I would ask you to kindly publish this letter.

Yours faithfully,

JAMES YOUNG,

Master, steamship *Tongshan*.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1890.

[We cheerfully publish this contradiction; we regret the information was not given to the agent, that is all.—Ed., Hongkong Telegraph.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." SIR,—I shall esteem it a favour if you will kindly grant me space for the correction of a slight error which appears in your report of yesterday's Conference, for which I am, I feel, chiefly responsible.



What I desire to rectify is a possible supposition by the general public that the Hon. J. I. Keawick said "he thought the Government would not pass a law to prevent the working of cargo on board ships on Sunday." Mr. Keawick did not, as far as I know, say that. It was the remarks that fell from the lips of Mr. Mackintosh, the Chairman, that I replied to. I am informed, reliably informed, that the Government drafted a Sunday Observance Bill several months ago with the intention of forcing it upon the colony, but it was shelved owing to the opposition of a few capitalists. Political affairs, too, doubtless weighed with the Government, the Colonial Federation scheme being, at the time referred to, a more or less burning question in the Australian colonies.

Thanking you in anticipation for affording me the opportunity of thus removing possible false impressions, which might prove very misleading. Yours, &c.,

CHEANEY DUNCAN,  
Hon. Secretary,  
British M. M. O. Association.  
Hongkong, 18th October, 1890.

## NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, Capt. Wm. Ward, with the American mail, of the 23rd ulto., arrived in port this morning. We take the following telegrams from our San Francisco exchanges:—

LONDON, September 13th.  
One of the lions of the season, in this case a lioness, is Carmen Sylva, Rumanian's talented Queen, now getting health and pleasure in picturesque Llandudno, the famous Welsh resort where John Bright used to love to pass his holidays.

The Queen's presence is attracting many visitors, who look admiringly at the Rumanian enigma of black, yellow and scarlet displayed in front of her hotel.

While visiting Conway Castle the other day the poet, Queen, and novelist had a narrow escape.

While exploring the time-worn recesses of the old ruins the Queen espied an owl, fast asleep in one of the naked arches.

Her Majesty, with almost girlish glee, called the attention of the lady members of her suite to the bird of night. The owl, however, continued to slumber.

The Queen stepped on a low wall running by the side of the path and did not observe that the ivy six inches in front of her feet covered a chasm at least forty feet in depth.

In the nick of time an attendant caught hold of the Queen's arm and drew her back. The Mayor stated that some years ago a man had met with his death in the castle by a similar mistake.

Her Majesty thanked the man who had grasped her royal arm so unceremoniously, and gave him a handsome present.

PARIS, September 13th.  
The case against M. Gounod, the celebrated musician, who is sued for 15,000 francs for not keeping his signed engagement, will soon come on for a hearing. Gounod signed to go to America and direct an orchestra for sixty performances, for which he was to receive the sum of 200,000 francs.

When the men were ready to start and the financiers had the money to pay over he refused to go. The only excuse he had to offer was that he fears that if he were to go to America he would be pursued before the courts by Mrs. Georgina Weldon.

The case is not settled out of court curious developments are looked for, as one of the stipulated conditions was that Gounod should be accompanied by a certain woman pianist. His family is making the greatest efforts to compromise the matter.

The French Ministers have exchanged views on the question of the advisability of prosecuting the Boulanger and Orleanist conspirators against the republic upon the evidence which has recently been provided by revelations and confessions and mutual accusations. They have been filling the press of this city with sensational matter.

M. Constans, Minister of the Interior, proposes that indictments shall be found against the Comte de Paris, the Duchesse d'Uzes and others who are now confessed plotters against the third republic in behalf of the establishment of a Bourbon dynasty.

It is now coming to be generally believed that the statements of the Duchesse d'Uzes confirming the revelations which concern herself, and confessing that she personally gave 600,000 francs to Boulanger to prosecute his political agitation for the overthrow of the republic was made for the purpose of shielding the Comte de Paris from the charges of treason and conspiracy by means of taking upon herself the blame which would otherwise have fallen directly upon the head and center of the monarchical party and would have presided far more disastrously for him than it possibly can for her in the event of Government action in the matter.

The decision of the Cabinet will be postponed in any event until the first council the day after the termination of the holidays of the Ministers, so that the question remains at present in abeyance.

Communications are now passing between Henri Rochefort and General Boulanger in reference to their return to Paris and submission to the decrees of the high courts.

The suggestion came originally from Rochefort, who was written to the General urging this step. But Boulanger seems to be rather afraid to make the venture, and it is therefore highly probable the ex-editor may have to make the journey alone.

The *Sticks* recently published a statement that Rochefort drew 200,000 francs from the Boulanger fund. Rochefort denies the statement and demands that the paper retract it. He has also written to the Duchesse d'Uzes who is said to have given largely to the fund, asking her to deny the story.

NEW YORK, September 14th.  
The *Herald* prints a translation from the Paris papers, saying the greatest sensation of the day there is the story of a Parisian cook who claims to be the Empress Eugenie's daughter.

LOCARNO, Switzerland, September 14th.  
The Conservative Committee has telegraphed to the Federal Council threatening that if the first orders given to Colonel Kunzi are not immediately executed, and if the Conservative Government is not once more reinstated, messengers will be sent out with orders for the citizens to arm themselves, and asking them to arrange a code of signals in order to secure concerted action. The telegram adds that the committee leaves the responsibility for the terrible misfortunes with the Federal Government.

The Conservatives of Locarno are arming. They held a meeting to-day at which the immediate release of Rodgini, who is still a prisoner, was demanded.

The president of the Grand Council has called a meeting for Tuesday afternoon of all the Liberal and Conservative members. The meeting

will be held in Locarno, as Bellinzona is not considered a safe place.

Five hundred Conservatives armed, in uniform, and 300 not in uniform, have assembled at Teserete. Two hundred conservatives occupy Kaminolo and a like force is massed at Valcole, while other armed bands occupy Lodelino, Lamone and Canobbio. All the bells are ringing alarms. The conservatives all over the canton are arming themselves in the expectation of receiving order to march on Bellinzona or Lugano. Armed bands of Conservatives are watching the railway at Taverne with orders to fire on all trains bearing armed men. Federal troops are occupying Val Maggio, Mendrisio and Maritano. The situation is really very serious.

LONDON, September 14th.  
Colonel Arthur Ford, who is one of the inspectors of explosives of the Home Office, and who was appointed by the Government to inquire into the explosion, which occurred in October of last year on the premises of Sir William George A. Armstrong, inventor of the gun which bears his name, has just made his report.

The works of Sir W. G. Armstrong & Co. are situated in Elswick, on the Tyne, on the western outskirts of Newcastle, and the accident resulted in the loss of the lives of several men employed by the firm, as well as the serious injury of others.

The report of Colonel Ford brings a grave indictment against the company, which, having encountered several delays in obtaining a license for the manufacture of quick-firing powder, hoodwinked the Government by saying that it no longer required a license, while all the time it was wilfully and surreptitiously evading the law, and worse still, went on secretly making powder for foreign governments, which would never have been permitted by the authorities.

The report goes on to say it would be difficult to meet with a more deliberate, flagrant case of contraband manufacture, and the Armstrong Company bought to be held criminally responsible for the accident. It concludes by recommending the prosecution of the company.

Miss White, a benevolent lady residing at Fulham, on Wednesday evening gave a meat supper to 100 laborers who were out of work. Hardly was the meal finished when the entire company was taken ill, many suffering extreme pain. The doctor who was called found that the whole party had been poisoned. Antidotes were administered, but three persons have died, and the others are still in a desperate condition. The poison was traced to corned beef deposits on the interior of the tea urn, which had not been properly cleaned by the servants.

SOUTHAMPTON, September 14th.  
All the dock companies have decided on a general lockout until further notice. This has caused much irritation.

BERNE, September 15th.  
This morning the provisional Governor, of Ticino withdrew under protest and handed over the offices to Colonel Kunzi, commander of the canton. Federal troops have occupied the palace at Bellinzona. Telegrams received this evening say that a provisional Government is reorganizing itself at Lugano, displaying great activity and seeking to treat with the Consul-General. The troops dispersed riotous meetings at Locarno.

The authorities of the canton of Schiltgen deny that they have ordered the William Tell episode to be expunged from the school books.

NEW YORK, September 15th.  
George W. Campbell, Chicago, son of the millionaire cattleman, James H. Campbell, was married last night to Miss Helen Dodd, daughter of Sir Thomas Dodd, of West Derby, England, at Association Hall, by Rev. Dr. Dixon. This was the outcome of a pretty little romance.

Young Campbell was sent to England three years ago by his father to attend to a lot of cattle. Being at Liverpool, and having nothing to do but wait, he went to Mexican Joe's Wild West show one night and found some old cowboy friends with whom he had herded cattle in Texas.

To amuse himself he took part in the exhibitions. One night, just after he had picked a silver dollar from the mud while riding at full speed, the wind blew a delicate lace handkerchief from a beautiful young lady's hand into the arena. He saw it, and, still under full speed, picked it up and returned it to the owner.

A mutual friend subsequently introduced them; they fell in love, and the engagement was sanctioned by Sir Thomas, provided that after a lapse of time their love should not cool. As Mr. Campbell's business prevented his return to England, Miss Helen decided to come to him, and the article is ended immediately. The bride arrived here last Saturday on the *City of Rome*.

LONDON, September 15th.  
Herr Joost, editor of the Berlin *Army Journal*, is in jail, charged with blackmailing women and murdering one of his victims.

The work of blowing up what is called the "Iron Gate of the Danube," the great rocky pass on the Servian border, through which a navigable channel was cut many years ago, has begun.

Two boys—Oscar Leisch, aged fourteen, and Hans Donner, aged sixteen—fought with rapier at Berlin, Sunday. Donner was wounded in the face and nose. The quarrel was about a sweetheart.

The action of the Portuguese Cortes on the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty is watched by the people at Lisbon with intense interest. All business was suspended yesterday and the people attended the Cortes to hear the debates. There was a great tumult during the deliberations and Sept. Plinto was assaulted by a Prodigist priest named Brandao. The sitting was suspended, but a subsequent meeting was more orderly.

Phyllida won the Badminton Plate at Leicester.

SOUTHAMPTON, September 16th.  
The directors of the Royal Mail and Union Companies have telegraphed the officials here that they would agree to an advance of one crown per month for seamen, trimmers and boys, in addition to the advance already given, provided the strike is ended immediately. The strikers have accepted the offer and will resume work to-day.

NEW YORK, September 16th.  
Charles R. Flint has received the following cable from Rio Janeiro:—The election passed off in perfect order. The results show the country is overwhelmingly in favor of the new order of things. No Monarchists, and hardly any Clericalists, elected.

FRIEN, September 16th.  
An explosion occurred to-day in the Maybach pit at St. Wendel, Rhenish Prussia. Sixty-five persons were killed. The other men in the pit, to the number of 325, were rescued.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 16th.  
The cholera has made its appearance in Aleppo.

SYDNEY, N.S.W., September 16th.  
The labor leaders threaten to call out the railway engineers and firemen, and to resort to extreme measures if they fail to obtain a conference with employers within forty-eight hours.

The Government is purchasing all the rifle ammunition possible in order to prevent its misuse.

Most of the Lithgow miners have gone on a strike. Only the small collieries are working.

LONDON, September 16th.  
A despatch to the *Daily News* from Lisbon says:—The Portuguese Cabinet has resigned and Christosomo Abreu is forming a new Ministry. The excitement over the English treaty continues, and there have been riotous demonstrations.

It is rumored that an English man-of-war has arrived and that the officers and men who landed were attacked by a mob and compelled to re-embark.

The London correspondent of the *Times* says there are various rumors current of changes in the Cabinet. The latest is that only Senhor Ribeiro has resigned.

CHICAGO, September 18th.  
A London special says:—The Slav-McAuliffe fight for \$5,000, championship of the world, and the international championship belt, is likely to take place within the next fifteen hours. The principals and backers are here. Those who hold tickets for the event will not be notified until four hours before the men enter the ring, in order to prevent all possible police interference. The prices of tickets range from \$50 to \$250, and the number issued is within the capacity of the large hall of the Ormond Club. McAuliffe will fight at 200 pounds. This is twenty-four pounds lighter than when he fought Jackson, while he is in better condition than ever before. He has trained with great determination to reduce his weight, and the amount of work he has done would have stopped many a man. Slavin has been boasting that he will quickly knock out his opponent, while the friends of the Australian say he can knock down an ox with his fist and that he possesses a bull-dog's courage, and will only give in when his senses leave him or he is thoroughly exhausted.

Betting remains at 5 to 4 on the San Francisco boy. The amount that will change hands on the result will exceed \$1,000,000. The resorts are crowded with sports from all the principal cities, as well as from Paris and Brussels, all anxiously awaiting the mill. Detectives in plain clothes are to be seen in every throng, for the authorities realize that it will be a feather in their cap if they can stop the fight and arrest the principals.

PARIS, September 18th.  
The report is current here that serious fighting has occurred in Lisbon between the police and mobs intent upon creating a disturbance, and that the Government has proclaimed a state of siege in the city.

In view of recent developments at Tripoli, the Government has ordered the French Mediterranean and Levant squadrons to proceed to North Africa.

BERNE, September 18th.  
Resigni, one of the members of the Government who were imprisoned, has arrived at Locarno. His partisans are enthusiastic and determined to reinstate the old Government. Trouble is expected. It is reported a fight has occurred between the infantry and people at Mandrisio, and that one soldier was killed.

MELBOURNE, September 18th.  
A deputation from a number of county and municipal councils waited upon the Minister of Finance yesterday and assured him they approved the action of the Government in the matter of labor strikes. The delegates declared there were plenty of farmers in all parts of the Colony willing to come to Melbourne and assist in placing commerce upon its normal footing. The Minister said the Government was prepared to frustrate the strikers' efforts to establish a reign of terror, and if necessary, the colonies would combine and take vigorous measures to secure the freedom of labor.

ALEXANDRIA, September 18th.  
The grain and cotton storehouse in this city has been burned. The loss is \$250,000.

CAPE TOWN, September 18th.  
Great excitement is caused here by the arrival of a Portuguese steamer, loaded with natives from Mozambique, *en route* to the West Coast. The tribunal here decided that it was unable to interfere with the steamer, but fourteen natives who escaped were declared free. The Governor referred the matter to the Government at London. Meantime the steamer proceeded.

LONDON, September 18th.  
A Zanzibar dispatch says that Emin Pasha hoisted the German flag at Tabora, captured a lot of guns, ivory and cattle from Sultan Siké, and then proceeded to Usukuma.

From all parts of Europe comes news of disastrous storms and of wild, wet weather.

In Switzerland the streams have become great torrents and sweep through the valleys with a fury that makes it dangerous for tourists to venture far in their wanderings.

The people of many towns in Bohemia, Austria and Hungary have been made homeless by floods, and the Government authorities are doing all they can to assist them.

In Holland extraordinary precautions are being taken for the maintenance of the dikes, and in the coast towns, where the people have to be ready for the work at a moment's notice, no exceptions are being made for visitors or non-residents, who are held liable to forced labor for the common protection.

In Bavaria several families have frozen to death, and in more than one instance physicians have perished while braving the storm in their efforts to reach the houses of patients.

DUBLIN, September 18th.  
John Dillon was arrested this morning at his residence near this city, and conveyed on a special train to Tipperary, accompanied by a large military escort.

William O'Brien was arrested at the hotel at Glengarriff and taken to Cork.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Sheehy and Condon, members of the Commons, and Patrick O'Brien and Rev. David Humphreys of Tipperary.

The charges on which Dillon was arrested are conspiracy and inciting the tenants on Smith Barry's estate not to pay their rent. The charges against O'Brien are similar to those under which Dillon was arrested. O'Brien was immediately carried to Dublin.

In addition to those already mentioned, it is ascertained that a warrant has been issued for a man named Dalton, who has been active in the work of the Land League.

Here in Dublin the police are keeping a strict watch on the head-quarters of the Land League. Dispatches from Tipperary report that the organizers of the local branch of the league are under close police surveillance. This leads to the belief that the authorities are contemplating further arrests.

The Irish Nationalists had no suspicion of the impending blow, and are at a loss to know what it portends. Mingle surprise and indignation are the predominant feelings. Dispatches from various parts of Ireland indicate that the Nationalists everywhere are excited at the arrests.

SYDNEY, September 19th.  
In consequence of the absence of regular draymen on strike and the inability of employers to engage non-union men, wool merchants, and squatters to-day drove their own wool drays to the quay. The mob looted them and tried to prevent the unloading of the drays. Stones were

thrown, and the mob became so violent that the Mayor read the riot act. The police and the troopers then cleared the streets.

Two thousand special constables have been enrolled. The Labor conference decided to call out the sheeters and carriers next Wednesday.

PARIS, September 19th.  
The *Gazette* publishes from Warsaw a distressing case of the miscarriage of justice. A quartermaster of a dragon regiment at Silesia was found dead in the street with his skull cleft. Three young recruits of that regiment were arrested near the spot, and as the quartermaster had a bad reputation of being a martinet and had often reported them for punishment on drill, they were suspected of the murder, tried by a court-martial and sentenced to death.

The parents of the lads tried to procure a reprieve, with a view to reopening the case, and offered heavy bail. The father of one of them, M. Pupon, a millionaire of Moscow, undertook to deposit 100,000 rubles for that purpose, but all entreaties were unavailing, and the three recruits were executed without even the delay necessary to receive an answer to the petition for a reprieve.

Two days after the execution the wife of a farmer of Silesia informed the military authorities that the re 1 murderer was her husband, who had discovered her relations with the quartermaster.

LISBON, September 19th.  
Wednesday night a mob attacked eight policemen in the streets and a conflict arose in which stones and revolvers were freely used. Forty-two of the rioters were arrested. Later the riot became general and the Municipal Guard was called out. The mob then took refuge in the Cafe Martinho in the Plaza Dom Pedro, where the customers consisted of journalists, deputies and merchants. The soldiers fired into the building, wounding several occupants.

LONDON, September 19th.  
The arrest of the Irish leaders yesterday still occupies a conspicuous place in the newspapers throughout the United Kingdom. This morning various explanations are surmised to account for Balfour's sudden stroke. The commonest one on the part of the Liberal press is that its object was to prevent Dillon and O'Brien from going to America to arouse American sympathy and solicit American aid. The Conservatives, however, scout the idea that Balfour could have acted from such a motive. They see in his present policy a laudable effort to prevent the recurrence of disorder in Ireland. On the whole, one gets the impression that the predominant public opinion is so far extremely doubtful of the wisdom or expediency of the Government's course.

PARIS, September 19th.  
France has entered into a contract to supply Russia with an enormous number of rifles. Five hundred thousand will be delivered within eighteen months.

VIENNA, September 19th.  
The body of a woman was exhumed at Segedin to-day for an autopsy, and it was found that she had been buried alive and given birth to a child in the coffin.

SUAKIM, September 19th.  
Osman Digna has arrived at Handoub and threatens to attack Suakim.

The cholera has broken out among the Italian forces at Massowah.

SOVIA, September 20th.  
The overflow of the Maritsa River was attended with great loss of life. Fully 100 peasants were drowned, and at Mustapha 100 Turkish soldiers perished in the flood.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 20th.  
The Government has discovered that pamphlets advocating a revolution have been widely circulated. The Sultan, it is reported, is greatly alarmed.

ROME, September 20th.  
King Humbert unveiled the equestrian statue to his father, the late King Victor Emmanuel, at Florence to-day. An immense crowd witnessed the ceremony.

After a grand parade of troops near Elchols this morning, Emperors William and Francis Joseph parted with embracing and kissing. After complimentary speeches on either side and much cheering by their retainers, Emperor William thanked Emperor Francis Joseph and the King of Saxony for attending the maneuvers, and said he hoped that what they had seen had convinced them that his army remained as efficient under his leadership as it was under that of Emperor William I.

LONDON, September 20th.  
The Comte de Paris bade farewell to his leading adherents to-day, prior to sailing for the United States. The occasion was taken for a long exchange of views.

The latest news which has been received in this city from Buenos Ayres contains a forecast of the proposed impeachment of Juarez Criman, ex-President of the republic, for his embroiling of public money while in office. An inquiry is now proceeding for the purpose of discovering where he placed the fortune of \$250,000, which he realized while his fingers held the purse strings of the country. In the mean time his wife is carefully guarded and his release from custody appears to depend entirely upon his disavowment of his alleged ill-gotten wealth.

T. C. Easton, honorary secretary of the Professional Swimming Association, will commence on Monday a feat that has never before been attempted—a six-days swim in open water. Easton's intention is to start from the Polly bridge, Oxford, about 8 o'clock Monday morning and swim eight hours a day for six days, in an attempt to reach Teddington, a distance of ninety-one miles and five furlongs. Easton, who is 37 years old, has during the last two seasons accomplished a number of notable performances in the way of long-distance swimming.

SPRIZIA, September 20th.  
The ironclad *Sardinia*, the largest vessel in the Italian navy, was launched to-day.

SYDNEY, September 21st.  
The labor conference has sent a telegram to John Burns requesting him to prevent the engagement of foreign labor in England; also announcing that it is proposed that Cardinal Moran, the Chief Justice of Victoria, and the Premier of Queensland shall act as arbitrators, and that it has been agreed to abide by their decision.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 21st.  
A conflict has taken place between the Turks and Armenians at Van, in which forty were killed, chiefly Turks. Mahomed Bey is accused with death.

LONDON, September 21st.  
The shareholders of the Cape of Good Hope Bank are under a reserve liability to pay three times the amount actually called up. The liabilities of the bank amount to £1,250,000, due mainly to customers.

DUBLIN, September 21st.  
The Nationalists held a meeting to-day in Swinford, County Mayo. Two hundred policemen and 1,000 soldiers were on the ground. John Dillon made a speech denouncing the Government's tactics in dealing with the Nationalists.

## Intimations.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.,  
(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

## SPECIAL SHOW.

SILKS AND SATINS,  
VELVETS AND PLUSHES

FOR WALKING AND EVENING COSTUMES.

MONDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 20th, 1890, AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

## HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(Late THE HALL &amp; HOLTZ Co. Co., Ltd.)

Hongkong, 17th October, 1890.

[3]

## MARINE HOTEL

HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, that THE MARINE HOTEL is NOW OPEN.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is situated on the Praya West, opposite the Old P. &amp; O. Wharf, and is newly built after the designs of the Largest European Hotels—the BEDROOMS, BATH-ROOMS, &amp;c., are commodious, well ventilated and well furnished, and are suitable for Single or Married Persons. THE DINING ROOM is large and looks on the Harbour.

The TABLE D'HOTE will be supplied with the best market can provide. The BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS are on the Ground Floor, and are fitted up in superior style. ENGLISH and AMERICAN TABLES.

WINES and LIQUORS of the best qualities and Brands only will be supplied. The Undersigned therefore begs the patronage of the Public, hoping to give every satisfaction.

JAS. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1890.

[475]

SYDNEY, September 22nd.

The P. & O. steamer *Carthage* sailed to-day, on time. The prospects of a conference between employers and the union are more favorable. It is not expected that the union will execute its extreme threats.

NEW YORK, September 22nd.

Great excitement is caused here among the sporting men by the news of the arrest of Slavin and McAuliffe. There was, according to sporting papers, more money wagered on the result than upon any preceding fight match. No match has attracted such attention since the Sullivan-Kilrain affair.

A special cable to the *Police Gazette* says: Many rumors are being circulated about the fight. Billy Madden, McAuliffe's trainer, claims that Slavin is afraid of the American, and believes he did not want to meet him. A well-known American says the arrest of McAuliffe is due to the fact that Slavin has trained off, and those who backed him, had the American arrested to save their money. Crighton Temple, of the Ormond Club, attributes McAuliffe's arrest to the fact that the Prince of Wales was going to attend the fight. At a meeting of the Pelican Club to-day, Lord Londsdale and Richard K. Fox of New York decided that, rather than see the match fall through they would, if the authorities prevent it, put up between them the same purse offered by the Ormond Club, and bring the fight off on the Continent.

BERLIN, September 22nd.

Bismarck, in an interview referring to the prospects of his return to public life, said a seat in the Reichstag would entail his regular attendance and the discomfort of hotel life, but in the Upper House of the Diet he might appear when he chose, and he did not intend, like a bear, to sleep and lick his paws during the winter.

LONDON, September 22nd.

The liquidators of the Cape of Good Hope Bank have made their report. The deficit, in addition to the total loss of the fully paid up capital and Reserve Fund, amounts to £411,000. The report recommends that the first call be made upon shareholders for £100 per share, payable in ten monthly instalments.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

3rd October, 1890.

The streets present a New Year's appearance. The shops are closed, and business is completely at a standstill. The populace have risen, and the military parade the streets. The people object to a tax on piece goods and other foreign articles; they have wrecked the *Lehn* office and ducked the officials in the river. The people threaten further rioting and the officials have telegraphed to Canton for aid.

The Del migration has commenced from Pakhoi. The house of Schomburg &amp; Co., have been appointed sole agents by the "Dell Planters Association," both for Pakhoi and Hoichow. But although the sanction of the Viceroy has been obtained, the officials here persist in obstructing the measure.

The O. S. N. Co.'s steamers have commenced to call here for passengers to Singapore. The weather is cooling, but we are still under summer conditions.

The steamship *Sochow* has been sold and broken up.

4th October.

Since writing the above the plot has assumed a more serious aspect. The Taoist came over from Kungchow in order to quell the disturbance. His endeavors failed. Attempting to return he found his progress impeded by a clamorous multitude who defied his bravos and threatened the official chair. Remonstrance was useless, the order was given to fire into the crowd. They fired, and killed 5 men outright, and wounded two who died soon after.

There is great excitement. Fire arms were distributed amongst the country people during the French war. They have retained them yet and it is said intend to collect together and be revenged on the soldiery.

There are only about 1,000 regular troops available, and serious trouble is apprehended. The officials have retired to Kungchow, and the city gates are closed.—*Hireruy*.

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is prescribed by Physicians all over the world. It is a remarkable remedy for Consumption, Scrophula, and wasting diseases, and very palatable. Read the following:—"I have much pleasure in stating that I have tried Scott's Emulsion in a case of impoverished blood, with scrophulous disease, and found it to be a very efficient preparation. It was taken without the least difficulty."—A. TEMPLE PERKINS, 22, Lombard Street, London, W. N. Y. Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson &amp; Co. (Ld.), Agents in Hongkong and China.—4/40.

Co-day's  
Advertisements.THEATRE ROYAL  
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

GRACIE PLAISTED'S "MY SWEET HEART" COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT,

SATURDAY, the 18th October.

Donizetti's Comedy Opera,

"LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO."

Box Plan at Messrs. KELLY &amp; WALSH'S, CHAS. HARDING, Manager.



## Mails.

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

## THE U. S. Mail Steamship.

"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA, on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—  
To San Francisco.....\$225.00  
To San Francisco and return.....393.75  
available for 6 months.....

To Liverpool.....325.00  
To London.....332.00  
To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 54, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.

## NORDEUTSCHER-LOYD.

## NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.

ALSO, LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LOGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 26th day of October, 1890, at 10 A.M., the Company's Steamship "NECKAR," Captain E. Sommer, with MAILED, PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on Board until 4 P.M. Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on 23rd September, (Parcels are not to be sent on Board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1890.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "GAELIC"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 1st November, at 3 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full, and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—  
To San Francisco.....\$225.00  
To San Francisco and return.....393.75  
available for 6 months.....

To Liverpool.....325.00  
To London.....332.00  
To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 54, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1890.

## Mails.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILWAY COMPANIES.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1890.

(Subject to Alteration).

SUSSEX.....	FRIDAY.....	Oct. 31st.
HATYVIA.....	SATURDAY.....	Nov. 14th.
ABYSSINIA.....	THURSDAY.....	Dec. 4th.
PARTHIA.....	THURSDAY.....	Dec. 25th.
BATAVIA.....	SUNDAY.....	Jan. 25th.
ABYSSINIA.....	THURSDAY.....	Feb. 19th.

## THE Steamship

## "SUSSEX"

Captain Holt, sailing at NOON, on FRIDAY, the 31st October, will proceed to VANCOUVER, via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

## RATES OF PASSAGE.

## FROM HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.

To Vancouver and Victoria.....	\$210.00
To Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma.....	\$215.00
To Portland, Oregon.....	\$220.00
To Winnipeg, Minneapolis, St. Paul.....	\$225.00
To Chicago, Kansas City, Milwaukee.....	\$230.00
To St. Louis, Detroit, Cincinnati.....	\$235.00
To Hamilton, Kingston, London (Ont.).....	\$240.00
Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington.....	\$250.00
To Quebec, Boston, Portland (Maine).....	\$255.00
To Halifax, St. Johns.....	\$260.00
To Liverpool.....	\$325.00
To London.....	\$330.00
To Paris and Bremen.....	\$345.00
To Havre and Hamburg.....	\$350.00

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government Officials.

Return Tickets.—First and second class only.—Prepaid return tickets to Pacific Coast Ports, and to Eastern and Interior Ports of Canada and U.S.A. will be granted, available for 6 months at 25 per cent. off Return Fare.

(Time to reach and from the date of landing to date of re-embarkation at Vancouver.)

Passengers to Pacific Coast Ports and to Interior and Eastern Ports of Canada and U.S.A. not holding prepaid return tickets but who re-embark within 12 months from date of landing at Vancouver will be allowed 10 per cent. off the return fare.

Prepaid return tickets to European points will be issued available for 12 months at double fares (Mexican Dollars).

CARGO.—Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate, and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of D. E. BROWN, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Vancouver, B. C.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th October 1890.

## Insurances.

## THE FUNDS OF THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE

ARE invested entirely within the British Dominions and are thus free from the complications which might arise in time of war. They now amount to Seven Millions Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent in the last 15 years.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents, Hongkong.

## FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877 IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889.

## GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889.

## NOTICE.

## THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world, payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, Hongkong, 1st February, 1889.

## GENERAL NOTICE.

## THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000, \$833,333.33.

RESERVE-FUND.....\$318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, LEE SING, Esq., LO YUEK MOON, Esq., LOU TAO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 19th December, 1889.

G. FALCONER & CO., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS, No. 48, Queen's Road Central.

## Intimations.

## THE IMURIS MINES, LIMITED.

THE FINAL CALL of Five Shillings per Share will be due on the 1st November, 1890, and Shareholders are requested to pay the same to the Undersigned by Bank demand draft on London, in favour of ourselves, on or before that date.

All Calls unpaid on the 1st November, will be liable to interest at the rate of eight per cent. per Annum.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1890.

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND of Seven Dollars per Share for the year 1889 will be payable on TUESDAY, the 14th instant.

Warrants may be had on application at the Office of the Society on and after that date.

By order of the Board, N. J. EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1890.

## NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of November next, the SHANGHAI BUTCHERY will be prepared to supply BROWN, LARD IN BLADDERS, Fresh and Pickled ENGLISH PORK, SAUSAGES, &c., &c.

Also, BEEF in joints and corned, BLACK PUD-DINGS, Pork and Game PIES.

S. R. GALE, Shanghai, 10th October, 1890.

## HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1889.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with LIST of their CONTRIBUTIONS for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of the Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 30th day of November next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 15th October, 1890.

## CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND of \$2 per Share has this day been declared, being further interest in capital to 31st December, 1889, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, making the total interest on capital for 1889 14 0/10.

Warrants may be had on application at the above Office on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents, Canton Insurance Office, Limited.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1890.

## THE PUNJON AND SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Fifth Ordinary Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 9, Queen's Road Central, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 o'clock; for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st March, 1890, and for the election of Directors and Auditors.

A. D. GOURDIN, Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1890.

## NOTICE.

## THE IMURIS MINES, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby informed that the certificates for endorsement, should accompany the Bank draft sent in payment of the FINAL CALL of 5/6 per Share due on the 1st November, 1890.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1890.

## THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Shanghai, on MONDAY, the 20th October, at 2.30 P.M., for the presentation of the half-yearly Report and Accounts to the 30th June last.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 20th October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Court of Directors, ALEX. ROSS, Secretary.

Shanghai, 2nd October, 1890.

## PURE ICE.

IN from two to three minutes, by the Pulsometer, Engineering Co.'s Champion Hand Ice-Making Machine.

NO FREEZING POWDERS REQUIRED. Will Ice Carafes in one minute, and make Block Ice and Ice Cream, Ice Sparkling Wines, Soda Water, Beer, &c.

The No. 1 Machine is very portable and compact—Measurements 24" by 18" by 12".

The No. 2 Machine can be seen and tried, and prices ascertained at the Office, No. 12, D'Aguiar Street.

All Machines tested by actual Ice-making before delivery.

G. RENNIE STEWART, Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1890.

## J. &amp; R. HARVEY &amp; CO.

DUNDEE DISTILLERS, GLASGOW. Established 1770.

## SCOTCH WHISKIES.

Finest Pure Malt Scotch Whisky, O.E.M. Old Highland Malt Whisky, F.O.S. Fine Old Scotch Whisky, V.O.S. Very Old Scotch Whisky.

Messrs. HARVEY & Co.'s Pure Malt Whiskies have for over fifty years commanded the largest sale in the English Market.

Our PURE WHISKY made in Scotland, and being thoroughly matured in Sherry Wood are very mild and mellow, and are confidently recommended where a Pure, Wholesome Spirit is desired.

Over one million Gallons produced annually. For Prices and Samples, apply to G. RENNIE STEWART, 12, D'Aguiar Street, Hongkong. Sole Agents for China and Japan. Hongkong, 28th August, 1890.

## Intimations.

## BRITISH NORTH BORNEO &amp; LABUAN.

## REVENUE FARMS FOR 1891.

THE Government are prepared to receive Tenders for the following Farms for 1891.

1. The Opium Farm.—Including the sole right to import raw or manufactured Opium for consumption in the Colony of Labuan and its Dependencies, and in the State or District of British North Borneo to which the Farm applies, and to prepare and sell or to license others to prepare and sell Opium, Chandoo and Opium Dross.

The Regulations governing the Farm are contained in Labuan Ordinance No. 11, of 1877, adopted in British North Borneo, and in Notification No. 111 of 1889.

The Maximum retail prices allowed by the Regulations are as follows:—

Tada, Chees, Hoons, &c.	Not more than 270
6 8 0	10.00
3 2 0	5.00
0 6 2	1.00
0 2 9	0.50
0 1 0	0.10
0 0 1	0.02
1 Ball	40.

2. The Spirit Farm.—Including the sole right to import and to sell or to license others to import and to sell C. Indian and Spirituous Liquors, and to issue retail and wholesale licenses to sell all other Wines, Beer and Spirituous Liquors.

The Farm is governed by Proclamations No. VIII. of 1889 and III. of 1888.

3. The Pawnbroking Farm.—Including the sole right to keep and or to license others to keep Pawnbroking Establishments.

The Farm is governed by Labuan Ordinance No. III. of 1868 as amended by Ordinance No. I. of 1872, and Notification No. 131, of 1889.

4. The Gambling Restriction Farm.—Including the sole right to keep and or to license others to keep Gambling houses, and to issue permits to Gamble.

The Farm is governed by Proclamations No. II. of 1833 and VII. of 1889 and Notification No. 108 of 1889. It does not extend to Labuan.

5. The Customs Farm.—Including the sole right to collect all Import and Export Duties, payable to Government viz:—On the East Coast—Export Duties on Rattan, Gutta, Wax, Birds-nests, Timber, and all jungle and sea produce. Import Duties on Tobacco, Spirit, Salt and Matches. On the West Coast—Export Duties on all jungle and sea produce, the same as for East Coast District. Import Duties on Salt, Spirit, Tobacco, Matches, Iron, Brass and Cloth.

6. The Blackan Farm.—Including the sole right to catch shrimps and to manufacture Blackan and or to license others to catch shrimps and to manufacture Blackan.

7. The Birds-nest Farm Darvel Bay.—Including the sole right to collect the Government Share of 10% on all nests from Madal and Segalag Caves.

A separate Tender must be submitted for each of the above Farms.

Each tender may be for one or more of the following Districts or places, and if the Farm of more than one of the Districts or places mentioned is applied for, a separate Tender should be submitted for each District or place viz:—

1.—The whole State of British North Borneo, extending from Sipitong River in Padas Bay on the West Coast, to Siboco Bay on the East Coast, and also the Colony of Labuan and its Dependencies, as regards the Opium Farm only.

2.—The East Coast District from Tanjong Inarutang to Siboco Bay, including Darvel, Labuk, Sugut, and Sandakan Bays, Kinabatangan, Segama and all rivers within the District.

3.—The Simpona District from Simpona to Batu Tenagat.

4.—The West Coast District, from Tanjong Inarutang on the North to Sipitong on the south, including Banguay and Balam-bangan Islands and also the Colony of Labuan as regards Opium only.

5.—Kudat District.—From Tanjong Inarutang to Sampangmangio Point including all Rivers in Maseu Bay and the Islands of Banguay and Balam-bangan.

6.—Gaya District.—From Sampangmangio Point to Bangawan River including Tampassuk, Abai, Ambong, Sulaman, Turan, Gaya Bay, Putatan, Papar, Kimanis and all Rivers south to and including Bangawan.

7.—Padas District.—From Kuala Penyu to Sipitong including Kilas, Padas-Damit, and Padas Besar and all Rivers south to and including Sipitong; also including the Colony of Labuan as regards Opium only.

8.—The Colony of Labuan and its Dependencies.—For the Opium Farm only.

Each tender should state the monthly payments for the year 1891.

Tenders for the Opium Farm for the whole State, and the Colony of Labuan or for the East Coast District and for the Spirit, Pawnbroking, Gambling Restriction and Customs Farm, East Coast or Sandakan, will be received by the Government Secretary, Sandakan, on or before 30th November. All tenders should be under Seal and marked "Confidential Tender for Revenue Farm."

Tenders for the Farms for separate Provinces, such as Kudat, Gaya, Padas, Darvel Bay or Labuan will be received by the Officer-in-Charge of the Province or Colony on or before 15th of November.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

Each tender should specify in full the names, residences, and occupation of the persons tendering, and should give similar information as to the proposed securities.

Persons who do not wish to tender in their own names may use a number of not less than five names, but those doing so should send their true names with the number used in separate envelope, marked "Private," to the Governor at Government House.

All Farms are subject to the Laws and Regulations now in force, or which may from time to time be enacted or issued by Government concerning the same.

Any further information on the subject may be obtained from the Treasurer-General, Sandakan, or from the Officer-in-Charge of the different Districts or Stations, and from the Company's Agents in Singapore or Hongkong.

By His Excellency's Command, L. P. BEAUFORT, Government Secretary.

GOVERNMENT SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Sandakan, 21st September, 1890.

## THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC